The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Volume IX. SATURDAY, December 19, 1795. Number

NEW STORE.

Fowler & Herd,

BEG *leave to inform the public, that they have commenced buſineſs in Mrs. M'Pherſon's new houſe, corner of Wood and Second Streets, where they are now opening a compleat aſſortment of Seaſonable Goods, conſiſting of Fine and Coarſe Cloths, Caſſimers, Velvets, Calicoes, Muſlins, Blankets, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for Coſh, and hope from the ſuperior quality of their gaods, terms, and unremitted endeavors to please, to merit the attention and encouragement of a generous public.*

Pittſburgh, December 10, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber in Allegheny county, Plumb townſhip, near Dirty Camp, on the night of the 2d inſtant, a Sorrel MARE, with a white mane and tail, branded on the near ſhoulder* I. K. *the near hind paſture thicker than the other, and halts on that leg when road faſt, very ſpirited, a natural trotter, about* 14 *hands and an half high. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and ſecures her ſo that the owner may get her again, and apprehends the thief, if ſtolen, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.*

ROBERT HUSTON.

December 8, 1795.

BROKE *into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber on the 28th day of October, a black MARE, about 7 years old, 14 or 15 hands high, ſhe has a white ſtripe down her face, and the two hind feet white, ſhe it lengthy, neither branded or any ways marked, ſhod before. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

JOHN CRAWFORD.

Verſailles townſhip, Allegheny county, December 9, 1795.

Whereas Frederick Baum,

about 7 or 8 years ago, gave a note to James Burns for Twenty Seven Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, for which ſaid Baum never received value, and ſaid Burns brought a ſuit in Weſtmoreland county court, for the recovery of the money, but judgment went againſt him, and as the ſaid Baum did not take up his note, he therefore forwarns all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note as he is determined not to pay it until compelled by law.

FREDERICK BAUM.

November 27, 1795.

L O S T,

ON *the road leading from Pittſburgh to Mr. John Ferree's plantation, a pair of Saddle Bags; there was in them a ſhirt, and a pair of ſilk and cotton Hoſe. Whoever has found the above and will ſend them to the Sign of General Waſhington, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.*

Pittſburgh, December 3, 1795.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

WAS *ſtolen from the ſubſcriber as he was travelling to Pittſburgh, near the mouth of Turtle creek, on the night of the 19th inſt. a likely Black MARE, 5 years old, and near 15 hands high, with a long ſwitch tail, which was never rumpt or docked; ſhe had no brands, but her eyes had the appearance of being diſordered with the hooks. The ſuppoſed Thief is called John Coffiner, and has reſided for ſome time at the Hickory Bottom, near the Monongahela. He is a tall, ſlim young man, with ſhort curly hair of a blackiſh colour. He wore a ſhort-tail coat of coating cloth, with boots and overalls. Whoever will give certain information where this Mare may be found, ſhall have Ten Dollars Reward for the information alone, for the delivery of the Mare Twenty Dollars, and on the delivery of the Mare and Thief the above Reward. The information or delivery to be made to JOHN IRVIN, at his houſe on the State Road, twenty miles from Pittſburgh.*

GEORGE SLOAN.

November 25, 1795.

JOHN WHELAN,

HAIR DRESSER, from DUBLIN.

RESPECTFULLY *informs the citizens of Pittſburgh, that he intends following the Hair-dreſſing buſineſs in that town, he therefore ſolicits their favors, and flatters himſelf that he will give ſatisfaction to thoſe who may employ him.*

Pittſburgh, December 4, 1795.

N. B. He lodges at the Widow Irwin's, in Second ſtreet.

TAKEN *up in the Monongahela, near the Lime kilns and William M'Clure's ferry, a ſmall FERRY BOAT, about* 16 *feet long, one of the oars aſh, the other oak, both hung on iron bolts. The owner may have it again by proving property and paying charges.*

JOHN COX.

December 1, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on Robinſon's run, Fayette townſhip, Allegheny county, a brindled Steer, two years old paſt, a crop off the right ear, and a piece out of the left ear. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have him again.

BARTHOLOMEW DENNIS.

Nov. 21, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in St. Clair townſhip, Allegheny county, a red Heifer, with a crop off the near ear, and a ſlit in the off ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES M'DERMUT.

Nov. 28 1795.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Plumb townſhip, Allegheny county, a white HORSE, between 13 and 14 hands high, about 13 or 14 years old, branded on the near ſide C. M. not very plain. The owner may have him again by proving property and paying charges.

CHARLES M'GINNIS.

Nov. 24, 1795.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber living on the weſt fork of Racoon, about two miles from Croſs Creek Meeting Houſe, Smith townſhip, Waſhington county, on the 26th of June laſt, a bay Mare, 2 years old laſt ſpring, a natural trotter, with a bald face, her near hind foot white, alſo a number of warts on her noſe, neither branded nor docked, ſhews ſomething of the Engliſh blood. Whoever takes up ſaid mare ſo that the ſubſcriber may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

Nov. 19, 1795. *JOHN COOKE.*

ALMANACS.

Storekeepers and others may be ſupplied with A L M A N A C S at Three Shillings per Dozen, at the Printing-Office, Pittſburgh.

They will alſo be retailed at a moderate price.

Nov. 11, 1795.

Broke into the incloſure of *the ſubſcriber living in Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, near Elizabeth town, on the 4th of May laſt, a Sorrel HORSE, 14 hands and an half high, paces and trots, her fore feet ſhod, ſome ſaddle marks, and ſuppoſed to be 15 or 16 years old. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.*

ADAM BEANS.

October 12, 1795.

NEW STORE.

Juſt opened at the corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets, in the houſe lately occupied by Andrew Robinſon, and oppoſite John Irwin's Store, a large and general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

which will be ſold on the loweſt terms for Caſh or Country Produce.

ROBERT & JOHN BROTHERTON.

Pittſburgh, November 27, 1795.

THE *ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the* CABINET-MAKERS *Buſineſs in all its branches, at the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Mahon, oppoſite Pittſburgh, where thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom may depend on punctuality and diſpatch. Backgammon Boxes, and Portable Writing Deſks made in the neateſt manner.*

THOMAS LUKENS.

Nov. 26, 1795.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted.

Part of a very commodious HOUSE to Let.

Enquire of the Printer

Pittſburgh, Nov. 26, 1795.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS *a certain John Forgey obtained two notes of hand from the ſubſcriber for fifteen pounds each, to be paid in wheat, the firſt is due the firſt of March* 1796, *the other the firſt of March* 1797. *I forewarn every perſon from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them until I have a title for the land which I bought from him*

ENOCH HANKINS.

Nov. 25, 1795.

Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *December* 2, 1795.

A QUORUM met, 49 members preſent. Several returns were read. It was moved by Mr. Morgan that the houſe proceed to the choice of a Speaker. Mr. Smilie objected, as the houſe might reaſonably be expected to be fuller to-morrow. Precedent was cited in favor of the proceeding. The houſe determined to proceed to the choice, and appointed Meſſrs. Morgan and Leib their tellers. Upon caſting up the votes there appeared for *George Latimer* 34, for *William Maclay* 13.

Mr. Latimer upon being declared duly elected, thanked the houſe for the honor conferred, and claimed their indulgence and aſſiſtance.

The Chief Juſtice of the Commonwealth then adminiſtered the oath to the Speaker. The members then were qualified and took their ſeats, and then the houſe adjourned.

THURSDAY, *December* 3.

Peter Baynton was appointed Clerk, James Martin, Serjeant at Arms, and Jacob Fry, door-keeper.

A committee was appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the houſe. A committee was appointed to inform the Senate that the houſe was organized and ready to proceed to buſineſs. A committee was appointed to wait on the Governor, to know at what time he would be ready to make his communications to the houſe.

A petition was preſented to incorporate a company for the erection of a turnpike along the Wiſſahicon road.

A petition was preſented from a number of the citizens of Harriſburg, praying permiſſion to have a lottery, to build a place of public worſhip.

It was moved and reſolved, that a committee of accounts be appointed—the committee conſiſts of five. A committee was appointed to inſpect the files and journals of the laſt houſe, and report the unfiniſhed buſineſs. The committee appointed to wait on the Governor, reported, that he would be ready to make his communications in the Senate chamber, to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

FRIDAY, *December* 4.

THE GOVERNOR's ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE conſtitution has declared, that the Executive Magiſtrate ſhall, from time to time give to the general aſſembly, information of the ſtate of the commonwealth. In the performance of that duty, at the preſent period I perceive with ſatisfaction, that a variety of ſubjects occur to gratify your feelings, and none to excite a ſentiment of regret.

The policy hitherto purſued, under the exiſting form of our government, has been uniformly juſtified and rewarded, by the effects which it has produced. Thus in conſummating the reformation of the penal code one crime alone, deliberate murder, has been left, by your predeceſſors, to experience ſanguinary puniſhment: and yet, compared with our own ſituation but a few years ago, how obviouſly has the number of crimes decreaſed? Or, compared with the ſituation of other countries, how ſuperior is the degree of ſecurity, which our perſons and property enjoy? The operation of our ſyſtem for extinguiſhing the public debt, and regulating the public finances, has honorably diſcharged the claim of every creditor; and inſtituted without the aid of a ſingle tax, efficient revenues, for all the legitimate objects of government. The application that has been made of public money, and the encouragement which has been given to private enterprize, for improving the navigation of rivers and the communication of roads, have already ſo facilitated the intercourſe between different parts of the ſtate, ſo enhanced the value of its ſoil, and ſo enlarged the ſphere of its commerce, agriculture, and arts, as to evince that the benefits which muſt inevitably flow from our perſeverance in the laudable courſe, can never be too highly eſtimated, nor too anxiouſly explored. It would ſeem, in ſhort, that nothing more was wanting to perfect our ſcheme of municipal policy, than to mitigate the rigor of the law reſpecting impriſonment for debt; and to effectuate the conſtitutional injunction, for eſtabliſhing ſeminaries of education.

From the laſt mentioned ſource of public and of private proſperity, indeed, our conſtituents will derive thoſe advantages, which (as I have on former occaſions obſerved) are eſſential to the enjoyment and preſervation of all the other bleſſings of their condition. To inſure the reſpect and ſupport of a free people for their government, its nature, operation, and uſes muſt be known:—to enable a free people to guard againſt encroachment or oppreſſion, the boundary of delegated power, and the quality of civil liberty, muſt be underſtood. In monarchies, no inſtrument is more effectual for maintaining an arbitrary dominion, than the ignorance of the ſubjects whom it afflicts; nor even in republics, has any pretext been more common, for the acquiſition of undue authority, than the incapacity of the citizens to judge for themſelves of public meaſures. Since, therefore, obedience to the laws, the love of order, the cultivation of peace, morality and patriotiſm are characteriſtics of enlightned minds, they will be eager, I am confident, to diſplay, in the execution of your legiſlative truſt, the auſpicious coincidence of duty, diſpoſition and power, which will inſure, to our poſterity at leaſt, a more general diffuſion of uſeful knowledge.

Contemplating, gentlemen, our federal aſſociation, and our encreaſing relations with foreign countries, as well by compact as commerce, it cannot be a matter of indifference, that the liberal policy, to which I have adverted, has commanded univerſal applauſe, and already appears in ſome of our ſiſter ſtates, to be an object of imitation. The American union can never, indeed, maintain its juſt rank among other nations, but on the baſis of uniformity and concord, in the political opinions, the moral habits, and the legiſlative ſyſtems of the various members which compoſe it. Nor, for the purpoſe of preſerving inviolate the conſtitutional boundaries between the federal and ſtate juriſdictions (ſo as to contribute all the energy of the individual, in ſupport of the general government, while each ſhall be protected from the encroachments of the other) can any theory be effectual, unleſs it ſhall be enforced by the free circulation of intelligence, a candid exchange of ſentiments, ſimilarity of principle, and reciprocity of confidence. On the cardinal events, that have hitherto marked our national career, the war for independence, and the adoption of the federal conſtitution, every ſtate was inſpired by the ſame ſpirit, and has acted with the ſame zeal: In what remains to be done, for conſolidating and harmoniſing their intereſts, uſages and purſuits, may we not confidently expect an equal degree of conciliation, co-operation and advantage? The diverſity that ſubſiſts in the codes of criminal law, furniſhes, at leaſt, an opportunity, intereſting to the national juſtice, as well as to our perſonal humanity, for making the experiment. For, it is certainly painful to reflect, that among a people forming one nation, it often depends on the place, in which a crime is perpetrated, whether

ution originates, whether an ignomi- forfeiture of life, an inferior kind of al ſufferance, or a temporary im- nt at hard labour, ſhall be the puniſh- inflicted.

e ſucceſs of the example that Pennſyl- has given on this ſubject, will, doubt- recommend any meaſures, which the m of her government may adopt, to d its influence. The liberal overtures ſhe has already made to ſome of her bours, for mutually improving their s of intercourſe, by land and by water, afford likewiſe, a juſt foundation, for ting the attention of all her ſiſter ſtates, inexhauſtible a ſource of national energy opulence. While, therefore, the fede- overnment is occupied in its arduous of general ſuperintendance and controul uld not, in my judgment, obtain a more ent auxiliary; than the eſtabliſhment of a concert, for moulding into order and ormity the municipal policy of the ſeve- ſtates, and for rendering the territorial ntages of each, ſubſervient to the inter- of all. The abſtract importance of the t is ſufficient, however, to claim your ce; and cannot fail, under the auſpices of nlightened legiſlature, to make the moſt tary impreſſions on the public mind.

or proſecuting every ſpecies of improve- t in the domeſtic policy of America, the ſent æra ſeems, indeed, to be propitious, ond all precedent. To the good fortune eing preſerved from a participation in the ous conflict that has deſolated Europe, have now to add the felicity of being reſ- from the Indian war, that has ſo long urbed the tranquility of our own frontiers. a natural conſequence of our neutral cha- ter, we have been enabled (notwithſtand- violent and iniquitous interruptions which trade has undergone) to render the trea- s of the whole world, tributary to the ſperity of the union: As a natural con- uence of our ſtate of peace and freedom, have been enabled to enrich the popula- n, arts, and manufactures of our country h the induſtry and ſkill of thouſands who, ing from ſcenes of tumult and perſecution, ve found an honorable aſylum here. Per- t me, then, gentlemen, to remark, that beſt evidence to be given of our deſerving bounties of a beneficent Providence, will iſe from the means purſued, in order to eſerve and perpetuate them: but that, ove all things it is incumbent on us, at this iſis, to cultivate harmony among ourſelves. n political ſpeculations; on the meaſures government; a difference of opinion will navoidably occur; but that difference of inion ought not to excite animoſity; nor n it juſtify intolerance. For, as it is alike e duty and intereſt of every citizen to ſup- rt the conſtitution, and to promote the elfare of his country, in candour, it muſt e preſumed, that the motive and object of very citizen will be the ſame, whatever va- iance may appear in the means that are pro- ected, for accompliſhing them. Let us, herefore, gentlemen, in our public and pri- ate characters, uſe every occaſion to conci- iate the minds of our conſtituents towards each other, and towards the governments, that they have eſtabliſhed: Let us warn them equally againſt all uſurpations, that would repreſs the freedom of ſentiment; and all ir- ritations, that would kindle the torch of diſ- cord. Be aſſured, that of every incident in our political tranſactions; of every viciſſitude in our political ſentiments; the enemies of republicaniſm will always be eager to take a ſiniſter advantage: nor can it be diſguiſed, that at this moment, their invidious hopes are unuſually elate. But, while the citizens of America ſhall continue to demonſtrate a firm conviction, that their ſafety, happineſs, and glory, depend on the maintenance of their conſtitution and laws, we can have nothing to apprehend from the abuſe of power, nor from the licentiouſneſs of anarchy.

Proceeding to lay before you, gentlemen, the buſineſs that has been tranſacted during the receſs of the legiſlature, I find great pleaſure in ſtating, that the law, which authoriſ- ed the appointment of commiſſioners to ſur- vey and eſtabliſh, upon the north-weſtern frontier of the ſtate, the ſeveral towns of Erie, Franklin, Warren, and Waterford, has been compleatly and advantageouſly execut- ed. The tracts of land, deſigned for the uſe of the United States, at Preſqu'iſle, have alſo been ſelected and appropriated, to the mutu- al ſatisfaction of the federal and ſtate officers employed on the occaſion: but the ruinous condition and inconvenient ſituation of Fort Franklin having induced the expreſſion of a wiſh, on the part of the former, that a more eligible ſcite might be ceded for erecting new fortifications at the mouth of French creek, I did not heſitate to aſſent, proviſionally, to the propoſition for changing the ground, in perfect confidence that you would approve and confirm it.

Before the commiſſioners departed from Pittſburgh, the ſymptoms of ſavage hoſtility were ſo alarming, that it became expedient, as well for their protection as for the general ſecurity of the frontiers, to augment the number of ſtate troops by the additional company which (in caſe of emergency) I was empowered to raiſe. Orders were accord- ingly iſſued for that purpoſe; but you will perceive, on a peruſal of the documents re- lative to the ſubject, that every ſtep was ta- ken in concert with the general government, and that no precaution was omitted to pre- vent an accumulation of uſeleſs expence, or a continuance of the inliſtments beyond the period of actual neceſſity.

The termination of the Indian war, the rapid progreſs of our interior ſettlements, and the eſtabliſhment of garriſons under the authority of the Union, will probably re- lieve the legiſlature of Pennſylvania from any further anxiety or expence in protecting the frontiers of the ſtate againſt ſud- den invaſions and ſavage hoſtility. There are ſtill, however, many objects in that quar- ter which will merit an early and conſtant conſideration. The obſtacles which nature has interpoſed to a free communication be- tween the extremes of our territorial juriſ- diction, you will, doubtleſs, perſevere in re- moving, as far as it is practicable, by the aſſiſtance of induſtry and art. Permit me to repeat, indeed, that no other means can ef- fectually aſſimilate the intereſts & ſentiments of a community ſo ſeparated and diſperſed. Among the various cauſes to which the late diſturbances in the weſtern counties may be aſcribed, the want of that free communica- tion to which I allude, and the conſequent ignorance of the inhabitants reſpecting the opinions that prevailed in different parts of the commonwealth, ought not to be ſup- preſſed or diſregarded. In expreſſing, like- wiſe, the gratification which we muſt now derive from viewing the perfect reſtoration of order, and an exemplary ſubmiſſion to the authority of the laws, in the ſame counties, the remark that I have made will acquire ad- ditional illuſtration and force: for, beſides the atonement, proceeding from a juſt ſenſe of error, and the gratitude due to a generous forgiveneſs of offences, we cannot heſitate to pronounce, that the opportunity of obſerving the patriotic ſpirit that was excited—of hear- ing the virtuous ſentiments that were avow- ed in vindication of the conſtitutional mea- ſures of government, muſt have been greatly inſtrumental in producing ſo honorable a change. But, independent of this general conſideration of its moral and political effects, you cannot fail to obſerve, that the object which is thus recommended to your attenti- on, becomes daily more intereſting, on ac- count of the channels that are conſtantly multiplied for the tranſportation of our pro- ducts to diſtant markets, through the medi- um of other ſtates.

The neceſſity of taking ſeaſonable precau- tions to protect the rights of property, and to prevent violations of the public peace, is ano- ther object of conſiderable importance, in relation to the uncultivated lands in the weſt- ern and northern diſtricts of the ſtate. From the information which I have received, it ap- pears that the intruſion of real or pretended ſettlers, without titles, has already occaſion- ed great diſcontent, and threatens to become a permanent ſource of feud and litigation. I have been induced to believe, indeed, that the law, in requiring an actual and continued ſettlement upon lands for ſome years before a patent ſhall iſſue in favor of the purchaſer, contributes to increaſe the evil that is com- plained of, without producing the benefit for which the ſtipulation was originally intro- duced. You will, however, gentlemen, in- veſtigate the ſubject in all its operations; and the experience that has reſulted from a ſimi- lar ſtate of things, at a former period, will enable you, not only to calculate the more general inconveniences that are likely to enſue on the preſent occaſion, but to deviſe the moſt effectual means for preventing their occurrence.

In connection with the preceding object, I think it is incumbent upon me to inform you that a judicial opinion has lately been pronounced in the circuit court, by which the act of the general aſſembly of Pennſylva- via, for confirming the title of the Connecti- cut claimants to certain lands in Luzerne county has been deemed unconſtitutional and void—You will excuſe me, gentlemen, in adding, that this deciſion ſeems to afford a favorable opportunity for terminating the unhappy and protracted controverſy, in reſ- pect to thoſe lands. Whatever may have been the merits of the caſe, on the original queſtions of juriſdiction and title, the inter- poſition of the legiſlature muſt at leaſt be con- ſidered as declaratory of their ſenſe, that the public welfare required, in this inſtance, a departure from the rigid diſpenſations of the law. Thus, although (in conformity to the opinion of the court) the act of the general aſſembly could not deſtroy or impair the rights of the Pennſylvania claimants, and though the act which made that attempt was in fact, repealed, yet we find the legiſlature ſo pledged to accompliſh an amicable and ſa- tisfactory arrangement, that what was at firſt a matter of mere policy, may now be re- garded as, in ſome degree, obligatory on the faith and honor of the ſtate. If, therefore, the ſubject ſhould appear in the ſame light to you, I am perſuaded it will be practicable to make a reaſonable compromiſe with either of the contending parties; nor can our con- ſtituents in general, withhold their appro- bation of any meaſure calculated finally to extinguiſh a feud that has for ſo many years diſturbed & diſcredited their government.

In order to obtain the full benefit of eſtab- liſhing towns and garriſons on our frontiers, you will readily admit the expediency of ad- ding to the other improvements that have been ſuggeſted, an immediate ſale of the re- ſerved tracts of land contiguous to the ſeveral eſtabliſhments. Unleſs this ſhall ſpeedily be done, either encroachments will be made on the property of the ſtate, or the agricultural ſettlements will be ſo diſtant from the towns and garriſons, as to deſtroy that mutual ſup- port which is eſſential to the intereſt and proſperity of the reſpect objects. The ſame conſideration, however, will dictate the pro- priety of dividing the reſerved tracts, into plantations of a convenient extent, and of making the ſale on moderate terms, to actual ſettlers only.

The Secretary is directed to lay before you, Gentlemen, the reſult of a general review of the progreſs which has been made, in exe- cuting the various contracts, relating to the improvement of our roads and inland navi- gation. From this document you will per- ceive, that although the appropriations have in many inſtances, been inadequate to their object; yet that, upon the whole, the public money has been faithfully and beneficially expended by the reſpective contractors. To render the benefits permanent, however, it will, perhaps, be found œconomical to make a farther advance; and even to ſupply ſome of the townſhips, through which our princi- pal communications be, with better funds for improving and repairing the roads, than their own ſcanty reſources can be expected to furniſh. But the public utility of the Turnpike road (which, according to the re- port of the managers, has been compleated) between the city of Philadelphia, and the borough of Lancaſter, will ſoon, I am confi- dent, be ſo apparent, as to remove every prejudice againſt ſimilar undertakings; par- ticularly in the neighbourhood of our capital. If, indeed, during the deliberations of the preſent ſeſſion, the ſubject ſhould be inveſti- gated, you will undoubtedly conſider whether it will be adviſable, in future, to veſt the ſuperintendance and emoluments of any highway, permanently and abſolutely in a private company; ſince, the public accom- modation, in matters of this kind, ought certainly to be promoted, on the loweſt ſcale of public expence.

The commiſſioners, who were appointed to fix the proper places for the county towns of Somerset and Lycoming, have performed that ſervice. For the former, they have choſen Elder's town, changing its name to that of the county; and for the latter, they have deſignated, in general terms, that part of Roſs's farm (ſituated between Loyalſock and Lycoming creeks) which lies between the great road and the river Suſquehanna; leav- ing the ſpecific ſpot, on which the public buildings are to be erected, to the diſcretion of the county commiſſioners.

The agents, employed in diſtributing the public gratuity to diſtreſſed and neceſſitous French emigrants, have, likewiſe, executed their truſt, with a care and fidelity, happily correſponding with the benevolence of the grant. From their report you will perceive the extent of the relief that has been afforded; and, let me add, that, connected with the ſympathy, which the approaching inclement ſeaſon is calculated to inſpire, there will be found ſufficient inducements to continue for ſome little longer this exerciſe of legiſlative bounty; whoſe unfortunate objects are, in general, deſtitute of every other reſource for ſecuring the neceſſaries and comforts of life.

The papers that reſpect Metoxen, the Oneida Indian, for whoſe education and maintainance proviſion was made by law, will ſhew that every ſtep was taken to accompliſh in the moſt œconomical manner, the deſign of the legiſlature. It appears, however, that, owing to ſome caſualty in the Indian's family, and other circumſtances perfectly conſiſtent with a grateful ſenſe of the favors that were conferred on him, he has choſen, for the preſent, to decline the patronage of the ſtate, and to return to his nation.

If you ſhall find an opportunity, gentle- men, during the preſent ſeſſion, to enter upon general improvements, in the ſeveral departments of our government, permit me to refer to my former communications, for many ſubjects, that have appeared, in my opinion, highly intereſting to our political œconomy. In the judicial department, there is ſtill wanting a delegation of equitable pow- ers. The ſtate courts, according to their preſent conſtitution are, in many caſes, I underſtand, embarraſſed for the means of adminiſtering adequate and compleat juſtice, on account of the ſtrict forms and principles of the common law. As the federal courts, indeed, are veſted with competent equitable powers, it would ſeem neceſſary, to the at- tainment of that uniformity, which I have ſtrenuouſly recommended, that a mere dif- ference in the mode, or the extent, of a judicial remedy. Beſides, the conſtitution evidently contemplates the enlargement of juriſdiction to which I allude; as well as the eſtabliſhment of a form of action, for bringing ſuits againſt the commonwealth; and there- fore, both objects will, no doubt, command a ſeaſonable and ſalutary ſhare of your atten- tion

How far the intereſts of our commerce would be benefitted by the revival of the bankrupt laws, you will judge; and perhaps the proſpect of receiving from the wiſdom of Congreſs a general ſyſtem for the United States, may ſupercede the neceſſity of your legiſlating at this time upon the ſubject. It may not be inexpedient, however, to take into your conſideration the law relating to our commercial paper currency and marine inſurances, in order to place thoſe important objects on a clear and ſtable foundation.—For the encouragement of navigation, as well as for the ſake of the public health, permit me, likewiſe, to remind you, that the inſti- with the health office, public expence, though it public benefit.

The calamity which rece city of New York and the (and upon the ceſſation of cordially to congratulate you proper to exerciſe the caution given by law, for the purpoſe all intercourſes between places contagious diſeaſes and the city phia. On this occaſion, doubts were entertained, in re means which might be lawfully enforce the prohibition; and the nature of the caſe evident ſtrict and ſummary proceeding advisable, during the preſent move all ambiguity in the exi to provide more ſpeedy and ef dies againſt a violation, or an eva regulations, which, in ſuch em indiſpenſable for the ſafety and the public. A report from the of the health office (which will laid before you) juſtly complain conveniences that have occurred courſe of diſcharging their du want of a competent fund to m inſtitution; and the object is ſufficient importance to require conſideration.

The improvement of our milit been a conſtant topic in my com to the General Aſſembly; but its legiſlative attention continues undi A ſtatement of the numerous defects, which have already produced great embarraſſment and which muſt continue to defeat every ex pectation of ſyſtem and energy in this important department, will be found upon your records. I ſhall, therefore, only obſerve generally, that for the purpoſes of organiza tion, armament, and diſcipline, it has become indiſpenſable to enforce obedience to the law, by higher penalties; to obtain firmness by more adequate compenſations; to reform ſkill by more frequent exerciſes; and to pre vent a want of arms and ammunition, by eſ- tabliſhing public magazines and arſenals, in convenient diſtricts.

The proper officers will lay before you, Gentlemen, all the details relating to the public finances; but, in the mean time, it may be uſeful to inform you, that agreeably to the directions of the Act of the ſeventeenth day of April laſt, there have been purchaſed, for the uſe of the ſtate, a ſum of eighty three thouſand four hundred and ſixty-nine dollars and eighty three cents, in ſix per cent. ſtock, at par; and a ſum of three hundred and ſix- teen thouſand eight hundred and twenty ſix dollars and twenty one cents, in deferred ſtock, at leſs than the rate preſcribed, for one hundred and twenty ſix thouſand eight hun- dred and thirty dollars and three cents—the whole diſburſement, on the occaſion, amount- ing, in ſpecie, to the ſum of three hundred and ten thouſand two hundred and ninety nine dollars and eighty-ſix cents. From the increaſe of our capital, we ſhall draw an im- mediate intereſt of about five thouſand dol- lars; which, however, will be augmented ſoon as the deferred ſtock becomes produc- tive, to an intereſt of about twenty four thou- ſand dollars. Adding, therefore, the latter ſum to the probable profit, annually accru- ing from the public property in the bank of Pen- ſylvania (which has hitherto been equal to one hundred thouſand dollars) the certain permanent income of the ſtate, ariſing from its exiſting pecuniary capital, will amount to one hundred and twenty four thouſand dollars.

But even to this funded capital, a great acceſſion may reaſonably be expected, from a prudent management of our contingent re- venues The emoluments of the land office, which between the firſt of January and the thirty firſt day of October laſt, have paid a ſum of ſeventy three thouſand one hundred and eighty two dollars and ſeven cents, on the collection of the arrearage of ſtate rents, which, during the ſame term, has produced a ſum of twelve thouſand five hundred and ſev- ty two dollars and eighty two cents, will continue to be highly important, for a conſi- derable period longer. The annual product of the ordinary revenues, ariſing from duties on ſales at auction, on tavern and other licences, and from the fees received in ſev- ous public offices, may fairly be eſtimated, independent of the obviouſly growing value, at the ſum of forty thouſand dollars, and beſides theſe ſupplies, the treaſury will even- tually be enriched by the accumulation of the monies iſſued on loan, in purſuance of the Act of the eleventh day of April, one thou- ſand ſeven hundred and ninety three, for the reimburſement of the monies advanced by the United States on account of the Indian expedition, and, in ſhort, by the operation of various other miſcellaneous reſources, which the official reports from the different public accounts, will particularly exhibit.

From this review, it appears, that the ſtate is in poſſeſſion of effective funds for aſſuring a conſtant income of one hundred and ſixty four thouſand dollars, exclu- the unappropriated monies that will annu- ically accumulate in the treaſury. On the other hand, the only perpetual incum- brance on our revenues, ariſes from the ne- ceſſary expences of government, (not in- cluding a charge for current repairs) and a charge for maintaining the light houſe at the port of Philadelphia, amounting

continue annually for fome years, to about ten thouſand dollars; and of the e debt, there remain to be redeemed on pplication of the reſpective creditors, a f four thouſand three hundred and ſeollars and forty five cents, in the three cent, and deferred purparts; and a ſum wenty one thouſand two hundred and pounds eighteen ſhillings and one penny, e funded and depreciated certificates.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

ave forborne to add to the enumeration rcumſtances upon our revenues, either loan of twenty thouſand pounds (on h there is due a balance of about forty uſands dollars) obtained from the bank North America, for the purpoſe of acmodating, with ſuitable buildings, the ident and Congreſs of the United States, their arrival in this city; or the amount wo thouſand and fifty four dollars and y three cents, in certificates iſſued for ms, that have been liquidated during the ſs of the legiſlature; as I preſume, that will take the preſent opportunity to faſfy both thoſe objects.—In relation to firſt, however, I ſhall direct to be laid fore you, the report of the agents that e ſuperintended the erection of the houſe ended for the uſe of the Preſident; and mit me to remark, that, as the exorbiit riſe in the expence of building, has reed it impracticable to execute the deſign the legiſlature, with the ſums hitherto apropriated, the ſtricteſt œconomy requires t an additional grant ſhould be made, to vent the ſtructure's remaining in its preſent unfiniſhed and expoſed condition.

The humane inſtitutions of Philadelphia, ve long been an honor to our capital, and ve uniformly enjoyed the bounty and paonage of the legiſlature. It with great earfulneſs, therefore, that I undertake to eſent to your conſideration, a memorial om the managers of the Pennſylvania hoſtal, deſcribing the inſufficiency of their nds, for relieving the unfortunate objects ho daily claim their charitable care and otection. The rapid increaſe of the inhatants of the ſtate muſt neceſſarily, indeed, caſion a proportionate increaſe of thoſe fflictions, which the hoſpital was particurly deſigned to alleviate: and ſuch hitherto has been the exemplary management of e funds and œconomy of the inſtitution, at you will not heſitate, I am perſuaded, o regard this application for pecuniary aid, perfectly entitled to your attention and onfidence.

For the ordinary expences of government, nd for the encouragement of public improvements, you will, doubtleſs, provide with your accuſtomed liberality. It only remains, therefore, to inform you, that the alance of ſpecie in the treaſury at this time, mounts to eighty ſix thouſand one hundred nd ſeventy one dollars, and five cents; to which the half yearly dividends on our pubc ſtock will ſhortly be added. There is likewiſe a quantity of paper money collected which, you will of courſe, direct to be deſtroyed.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

Having inſtructed the Secretary of the Commonwealth to preſent to you the papers explanatory of the various ſubjects that I have mentioned, permit me to aſſure you that I ſhall be happy, by every other means in my power, to facilitate and expedite the buſineſs of the ſeſſion. The harmonious operation of the ſeveral departments of our government, has hitherto, indeed, been eminently uſeful, and may, I truſt, be regarded as an honorable pledge for the continuance of mutual confidence and conſideration. The influence of ſuch an example is incalculable in its extent, and in its advantage, ſpreading from the ſtate to the union —from the adminiſtration of public affairs, to all the purſuits and enjoyments of ſocial life. Independent, likewiſe, of the ſtrict objects of legiſlative truſt, it is a matter of ſerious importance to our conſtituents, that their repreſentatives, by their periodical aſſembling at the common ſeat of trade and information, are enabled to explore, aſcertain and diſſeminate that knowledge, which is neceſſary to the performance of the civil obligations, and to the preſervation of the civil rights of the community. But it has already been remarked, that whatever way we look, the proſpect ſeems to brighten and expand. By proſecuting, therefore, the taſk that is aſſigned to us, with a zealous co-operation, in our private, as well as public characters, we ſhall be entitled to indulge the moſt ſanguine hopes of ſucceſs; and cannot fail to eſtabliſh the honor of the government, on its only durable foundation, the happineſs and confidence of the people.

(Signed) THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, December 4, 1795.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, *October 5.*

WE are now marching upon a volcano, the exploſion of which will be terrible. In ſpite of the decree paſſed yeſterday, the ſection [illegible]. The convention will maintain their decree; and the government are taking we are aſſured, all the neceſſary meaſures. Of theſe meaſures, one is the arming of the terroriſts, an armament which good citizens cannot ſee without horror.

Five hundred of theſe oppreſſed patriots have been organized into a battalion upon the terrace of the Thuilleries, and a conſiderable quantity of cartridges has been diſtributed among them. The inhabitants of Paris are upon their guard, and firmly determined to reſiſt oppreſſion.—*(Courier du Citoyen Hoſſon, of the 5th inſtant.)*

October 6.

We can no longer diſſemble. Civil war is organized in our unhappy city, the ardor of diſcuſſion is about to give place to the eagerneſs and delirium of battle. Three ſections have already raiſed their ſtandard, beat the generale, and given the watch word.

The convention is ſurrounded with cannon and bayonets. The ſtreets Viveienne, Filles, St. Thomas, St. Auguſtine, Petit Champs, du Mail, &c. are full of armed men, and of advanced poſts: during the whole night we heard nothing but theſe lugubrious words; ſentinel take care—the ſad and momentous expreſſion of which infuſed into the mind of the impartial obſerver the moſt frightful preſages.

This apparatus of a city in a ſtate of ſiege, theſe cries, theſe ſoldiers, this frightful perſpective of ills, ready to fall upon our unhappy country, have wrung from us the tears of blood. Shall we never be releaſed from this deplorable ſituation? And are we fated to be expoſed before we die, to all the degrees of opprobrium and grief.

As ſoon as it was known in the committees of government that the ſection Le[illegible]fiers had beat the generale, troops were ſent to ſurround the ſection. It was 9 o'clock. Menou commanded the troops. [illegible] repreſentatives were with him.

The armed force advanced towards the focus of inſurrection; it was ſoon ſurrounded —parlies were held, explanations given, and reciprocal aſſertions were made that the warlike preparations were not for attack, but defence. Theſe aſſertions, whether true or falſe, ſatisfied the general; the troops and the citizens retired; but hardly had the former retired, than the latter re[illegible]led and the government perceived that [illegible] been duped.

Louvet mounted the tribune, and denounced Menou as guilty of a fatal temporiſing, if not of treaſon. He moved for his diſmiſſion. Another member begged that the aſſembly would ſuſpend their deciſion until he had made a report.

Whilſt this report was preparing, the moſt alarming reports were circulated in the convention. Some ſaid that the revolters had got poſſeſſion of the treaſury; others that they were marching againſt the Thuilleries, a few declared that they had heard three diſcharges of muſketry; and many aſſerted that fifty dragoons who guarded the Pont Neuf had been defeated. Every one ſpoke of diſtruſt, treaſon and departure.

Such is the lot of a great aſſembly ever diſpoſed to give credit to the moſt hazardous reports, always curious, always a mob, always— —.

We know not at the moment we are writing this to what extent theſe reports are true. But wiſhing to ſee with our own eyes: wiſhing to repoſe nothing on the temerity of opinions; and the uncertainty of intelligence we viſited ourſelves the prineipal ſtreets; we examined very narrowly all the diſpoſitions of the two parties, and we muſt acknowledge that, putting aſide the crime of revolt, it is impoſſible for any perſon to conduct themſelves with more decency and order than the revolters do.

We fell into three of their poſts ſucceſſively, and we have no reaſon to complain of the examination which we underwent.

In one place, the defence of property againſt the terroriſts was the ſole ſubject of converſation; in another place, it was inſiſted that the convention ſhould be changed.

By what motives can the plan of an attack upon the convention be coloured to the eyes of all France? What intention can ever excuſe, what ſucceſs can juſtify the conſequences of theſe violent meaſures?

The convention will not ſuffer themſelves to be maſſacred quietly. If all the means of attack of the convention appear to be good, all precautions to repel attack are legitimate; and what will the royaliſts have to ſay who have ſworn their deſtruction, if they are the victims of terroriſm, which they alone have releaſed from chains, which they alone have re-armed; or, which is the ſame thing, they alone have occaſion to be releaſed and re-armed.

For this laſt fortnight proviſions have increaſed one third in price, and we can no longer doubt that this increaſe which has become ſo ſcandalouſly progreſſive ſince the conteſt between the convention and the ſections, is the conſequence, and perhaps the means.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

13 Vendemaire—October 5.

The ſitting of laſt night was, as may be eaſily conjectured, ſtormy and full of alarm.

The determinations in a maſs were as incoherent as the individual reſolutions were ardent. [illegible] decree paſſed, the ſitting was ſuſpended, though the aſſembly did not adjourn. Whilſt the moſt exaggerated or unfounded reports were circulating in the lower part of the hall, groupes were forming upon the benches, and each gave himſelf up to conjectures more or leſs alarming, during the period that preceded the report of the commiſſion of five.

This morning the moſt awful diſpoſitions appeared to have been taken on each ſide both for attack and defence.

At the commencement of the ſitting, cries were heard in the court of the Thuilleries, and ſome agitation was viſible in the tribunes. It was announced at the bar of the convention that the ſection of Quinze Vingts had juſt made a rampart of their bodies in defence of the convention.

Freron announced, that laſt night he went with Barras into the Fauxbourg St. Antoine and that he found there none but republicans.

The ſections of Montreuil, of Poiſſoncourt, and of Quinze Vingts had evinced the ſame attachment to the convention.

Andre Dumont moved, that a proclamation ſhould now be inſtantly drawn up in order to enlighten the good citizens.—Decreed.

It is now impoſſible to penetrate into the interior part of the convention, or, to procure the remainder of the ſitting.

We hear the noiſe of cannon, the cannon of the civil war has been diſcharged. The combat has commenced—Death hovers over all our heads!

God of France! Genius of Liberty! watch over us, protect innocence, ſave the unhappy perſons whom a moment of error may have dragged into the frightful abyſs of deſolation, of devaſtation, of the moſt frightful ravages!

May the culpable leaders of this infamous manœuvre periſh! May their death, which will not appeaſe the manes of their unfortunate victims, aſſure at leaſt the repoſe of the country which they have convulſed.

LONDON, October 10

A Hamburgh mail arrived this morning.—It brings an account of a ſharp action on the 23d of laſt month, between the Auſtrians and the French on both ſides the Necker. The French commenced the attack on the Auſtrians, but were forced to retreat with conſiderable loſs.

In conſequence of this victory the Auſtrians have been able to blockade Manheim, and to cut off the communication between that city and the French army.

Mentz is completely ſurrounded by the French, and Ehrenbreitſtein is ſtill cloſely inveſted.

Government received advices yeſterday from Sir Gilbert Elliot, Viceroy of Corſica, which are ſaid to contain intelligence of the inſurrection in that kingdom ſtill continuing to wear a very alarming aſpect. Meaſures for reſtoring order and tranquility have however been adopted, from the prudence and vigor of which the happieſt conſequences are expected to reſult.

Diſpatches were alſo received from admiral Hotham, commander in chief in the Mediterranean, they contain an account of the Britiſh fleet being at ſea.

American Intelligence.

KNOXVILLE, *Nov. 6,*

Repulce of the Creek army, by the Chickaſaws.

Extract of a letter from Opia Mingo, dated Chickaſaw nation, Sept. 29, 1795.

"About one thouſand Creeks came in order to take the Chickaſaw nation. They encamped in the edge of the wood, back of Colbert's fort, to the weſt of the town. They brought white people with them, drums, and ammunition for a long ſiege; a great number of them were on horſeback. In the morning they killed a woman juſt below Colbert's fort, and advanced againſt it in a half moon; their line extended half a mile. We met them, (that is the Long Town warriors) gave them battle, and beat them back. The warriors of Big Town attacked and but them to the rout. We purſued them about five miles, our horſe on their flanks and our foot on their rear, and took from them all their cloathing, except their flaps, the only cloathes they had on when they made the attack. The baggage conſiſted of their blankets and cloathing (except their flaps) their amunition, kettles and their proviſions. The loſs of the Chickaſaws is ſix warriors and one woman killed; and we have found of the Creeks twenty ſix killed, and many muſt have been wounded. About two hundred Chickaſaws were engaged in defeating this great army of Creeks."

This action muſt have taken place between the 22d and 29th of September.

Great numbers of people continue to paſs this place for Mero diſtrict (the Cumberland county.) Travellers report the waggon road to have proved better than was expected, from its newneſs.

It is believed that peace will ſhortly take place between the Creeks and Chickaſaws—the officers of government are using their utmoſt efforts to effect it.

Pittsburgh, December 19.

Saturday laſt a detachment of federal recruits under the command of Enſign Thompſon, arrived here from Virginia.

ROBERT HARE, Eſquire, is elected Speaker of the Senate of this State.

The Spaniſh governor of St. Auguſtine has written a letter to the magiſtrates of Cumberland County, Georgia, complaining that certain perſons ſubjects of his Catholic majeſty who are charged with robbery and had fled to the United States, had not been delivered up agreeable to requiſition in a former letter; alſo of the remiſſneſs of the magiſtrates in not putting a ſtop to the proceedings of General Clarke and his followers; and demands a categorical anſwer whether the United States are at war with Spain or not.

The magiſtrates anſwer to the above, ſtates that they have not been remiſs with reſpect to General Clarke and his followers: that they have no power to arreſt a citizen but on a particular charge ſupported by affidavit; they deny that the United States are at war with Spain; ſay they know nothing of the perſons charged with robbery, and inform him that the magiſtrates of St. Mary, have uſed every legal method to prevent enliſting men for foreign ſervice.

By Yeſterday's MAIL

BOSTON, *December*, 2.

Captain EYLLERY, from Malaga, in [illegible] days, learnt, juſt before he ſailed, that a French ſquadron, of ten ſhips of the line, had eſcaped the vigilance of the Engliſh fleet under admiral Hotham, and got out of the ſtreights. It was ſuppoſed they were gone in purſuit of an Engliſh homeward bound Levant fleet, which was but poorly convoyed.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9.

On Wedneſday laſt, a detachment of [illegible] of the troops in the ſervice of the United States, under the command of Capt. Eaton embarked on board the brigs Waſhington and Sally, and ſailed for St. Mary's Georgia. The ſame day they paſſed Fort Mifflin, and received a ſalute of 15 guns, and three cheers from the garriſon, commanded by Lieutenant Tolman.

A correſpondent cannot help congratulating the citizens of Pennſylvania on the diſpoſition of their legiſlature to promote the intereſt and happineſs of the ſtate. As yet there has been but one object common to them, and that is who ſhould moſt facilitate the general good. If while their attentions are fixed on promoting a ready intercourſe between the different parts of the ſtate by means of *roads and canals*, they ſhould deviſe an efficient plan for *public inſtruction*, they will merit the character of having deſerved well of their country.

Appointments by Authority.

Timothy Pickering, of Pennſylvania, Secretary of State, vice Edmund Randolph reſigned.

Charles Lee, of Virginia, Attorney General of the United States, vice William Bradford, deceaſed.

The Honorable Jonathan Dayton, is elected Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Congreſs.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

HAVE juſt received at their Store, at the corner of Market and Front Streets, Andrew Watſon's New Brick Houſe, a large aſſortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENS WARE, CUTLERY and HARD WARE, which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, December 17, 1795.

N. B. A generous price will be given for a quantity of good hackled FLAX.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who have any demands againſt the ſubſcriber to bring them in that they may be ſettled and paid; and all perſons indebted to him by note or book account are alſo notified to come and make payment in one month from this date. In caſe of neglect every perſon ſo indebted, may be aſſured that their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of perſons who will compel payment with coſts.

JOHN M'MASTERS.

Pittſburgh, December 17, 1795.

FOUND,

In the Town of Pittſburgh, a Bank Note. The perſon who loſt it may have it by applying at the Printing Office. Dec. 4, 1795.

POETRY.

THE BACHELOR.

THE dry, dull drowsy Bachelor surveys
Alternate joyless nights and lonesome day;
No tender transports wake his sullen breast,
No soft endearments lull his cares to rest;
Stupidly free from Nature's tenderest ties,
Lost on his own sad self he lives and dies.
Not so the man to whom indulgent Heaven,
That tender bosom friend, a wife, has given;
Him blest in her kind arms, no fears dismay,
No secret checks of guilt his joys allay.
No husband wrong'd, no virgin's honor spoil'd,
No tender parent weeps his ruin'd child.
No bad disease, nor false embrace is here,
The joys are safe, the raptures are sincere;
Does fortune smile, how grateful must it prove
To tread life's pleasing round with one we love,
Or doth it frown, with one whose soft'ning art,
Will ease your woe, and bear a willing part.

MAXIMS.

OUR passions are rebels against our understandings.

The soil however rich, nevertheless has need of the hand of the labourer.

A florid speech, without matter, is like a drum; noisy, but empty.

Thinking is the key to the tongue.

Prosperity has the qualities of the waters of Lethe; they who taste of it forget themselves,

The actions of men are like the index of a book; they point out what is most remarkable in them.

To flatter a good man is needless; a bad one an insult.

Learning is to the mind what dress is to the body; useful and ornamental.

Pedantry is the foppery of learning, as fringe and embroidery are of dress.

It is amazing that men should affect to know every thing, and yet be so deficent in the very first principle of wisdom—*Know thyself.*

Experience and observation are the light houses of reason, which direct us in our steerage through the dangerous ocean of life.

WAS *stolen out of the house of the subscriber living at Butler's Ferry, on the Monongahela, on Sunday night last, 26 Spanish Dollars, and 4 French Crowns—the theft was not discovered until Wednesday morning—No person was seen about the house, but on Monday morning a number of tracks were discovered, appearing to be that of a man barefooted; and the same night was stolen some bread and meat out of the house of John Small, and the same kind of tracks discovered there, and on Tuesday night Small's shoes and buckles were stolen from under the bed, and his chest searched supposed for money. The shoes had odd buckles in them, half of the seam of each broken off. The thief was tracked from there to where my flat stands, which was taken across the river, and the same tracks appeared for near two miles on the road to Pittsburgh. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid for apprehending and prosecuting said thief to conviction.*

JOHN GORDON.

Allegheny County, Nov. 26, 1795.

WHEREAS my wife Margaretta has left my bed and board, and has refused living with me, I hereby forwarn all persons from harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JACOB KUEMMEL.

Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, October 17, 1795

Came into the inclosure of the subscribers living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, in September last, three Mares, to be supposed to be 16 years old, branded on the near shoulder I. D. one a bright bay, 13 hands high, no brand, and the other a dark brown, about 14 hands high, no brand. The owner or owners may have them again by proving property and paying charges.

JAMES KUYKENDALL,
JOHN MEANS.

November 6, 1795.

WHEREAS Hannah Swan, wife of the subscriber, of Northumberland county in the state of Pennsylvania, has behaved in an improper and unbecoming manner, and has left my bed and board, I hereby forwarn all persons from trusting or harbouring her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

SAMUEL SWAN.

Nov. 12, 1795.

HEMP, wanted.

A generous price will be given for good clean HEMP, by Col. JOHN IRWIN, Second Street, near Redoubt alley.

Pittsburgh, June 18, 1795.

N. B. Ropes of all kinds made and sold as above.

Wanted, as Apprentices, two active boys.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Fort Franklin on the evening of the first of October, inst. THOMAS MELLON, a soldier of my detachment, aged 28 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark hair, fair complexion, large blue eyes; had on when he went away a pair of woollen overalls, a short blue jacket calico shirt, and small round hat; also took with him sundry sorts of cloathing, particularly a new pair of fustian overalls and scarlet waistcoat, also a sorrell Horse, saddle and bridle, the property of Ensign Rosecrantz. Any person apprehending the said deserter and bringing him to Fort Franklin, or securing him in any jail so that he may be had again, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN HETH, Capt. 3d S.
L. Com. Fort Franklin.

October 11, 1795.

FOR SALE.

TWO patented tracts of unimproved Land of 400 acres each, situate in Westmoreland county, on Crooked creek, about 6 miles up the creek from Green's station: these lands are of the first rate, bounded on the creek, and on one of the tracts is a choice mill seat. Also, a patented tract of 337 acres, on Puckety creek, not far from Robert Hall's, Esq. Also a patented tract of 280 acres, on Crow's run, 18 miles below Pittsburgh, near the Ohio For terms apply to the subscriber at No. 145, Chesnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, where he keeps an Office for buying and selling Real and Personal Estates, Bank Stock, certificates of every kind, does business by powers of attorney, in the Land Office, and in all public offices for demands of officers and soldiers in the late army in the war with Great-Britain.

ALEXANDER POWER.

October 3, 1795. 9t.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, living on Street's run,

A VALUABLE *Tract of Land, six miles from Pittsburgh, containing 214 acres, there is on the premises a grist and saw mills, with other improvements, a young bearing orchard, a quantity of good meadow under good fence, Any person desirous of knowing the terms may apply to the subscriber on the premises.*

JOHN SMALL.

October 20, 1795.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the subscribers on the 11th inst. Three Negro Men, viz. POMPEY, JACOB and ASIAL. Pompey is about 29 years old, a lusty fellow, is a Bricklayer by trade, and has a scar in his face. JACOB is 23 years of age, a low thick set fellow, yellow complexion, broad face. ASIAL is 19 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. The night after they went away five horses were stolen from us, which it is supposed they have taken. The above reward will be paid for the negroes and horses if delivered to us in Pittsburgh by the 21st inst. or after that time to the keeper of the jail in said town, or in proportion for either of them.*

THOMAS NUTTER,
SHADRACK SHERMAN,
MADDOX FISHER,
DAVID NUTTER.

Nov. 13, 1795.

CAME *to the plantation of the subscriber living in Allegheny county, Pitt township, a chesnut roan HORSE, 4 years old, and about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, bald face, much hurt with the saddle, especially on the right hip, white legs and feet, when taken up he had on a small bell. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.*

ANDREW PINKITON.

October 6, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Pittsburgh, on the week of the September Court last, a dark bay HORSE, about 8 years old, branded under the mane and on the near shoulder with a heart, he has had the fistula, from which he is marked. Any person securing him and informing me shall have the above reward. JAMES MORRISON.

Union Town, Fayette county,
October 10, 1795.

Whereas Robert Wallace, of *Lancaster county, did about the beginning of July last leave at the tavern of the subscriber, a grey waggon HORSE, promising to take him away in four weeks, or less, from the time of leaving him, this is therefore to desire the said Robert Wallace to take away the said Horse before Saturday the 21st day of November next, otherwise the said Horse will be sold on that day at public vendue to pay the charges of keeping him.*

JOSEPH BYERLY.

North Huntington township, Westmoreland county, 31st October, 1795.

Whereas a certain John Regan, *of Westmoreland county, whom I never saw to my knowledge, has either through mistake, or malicious falsehood, reported, that I personally told him that I had taken notes on the conduct of Major John Power, at Braddock's Field, in the late whiskey business, in order to make testimony against him; the said report is a falsity, and I hope it may be considered as such until the said Regan, or any other man, shall step forward and make the contrary appear.*

JOHN PATTERSON.

Washington township, Fayette county, October 23, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

At Private Sale.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land lying on the waters of Montour's run, within 15 miles of Pittsburgh, 5 miles from the Ohio river, and one and an half miles of Jeffries grist and saw mills. It contains 400 acres, 50 or 60 acres of which are cleared and fit for the plough, 9 acres in meadow, and 100 more can be made equal in quality, the whole of which, with a little trouble, can be watered, there is also an excellent mill seat, and water sufficient, with two very good houses and other buildings; there is also a public road through it, which renders it advantageous for any public business, there is an orchard of 100 bearing apple trees, and also a peach and cherry orchard, in a rich settlement, contiguous to a number of mills and places of worship. An indisputable title will be given. Enquire of subscriber on the premises.

LAWRENCE FRAZEL.

November 3, 1795.

LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND of about Three Thousand Acres, late the property of General Washington, lying on Miller's Run, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, of an excellent quality, rich, level, well timbered and well watered, with a suitable proportion of Meadow Ground, will be sold by the subscriber, living in the town of Washington. There are thirteen Farms cleared and cultivated on the Land; and to accommodate purchasers it will be divided into small tracts.

The subscriber will also sell some Lands in Ohio county, Virginia.

MATTHEW RITCHIE.

Washington, August 26th, 1795. 3m

WANTED,

A LAD *of good character from 14 to 18 years of age, an Apprentic to the Weaving business. The subscriber will teach Diaper and Double Coverlid Weaving, in its various figures, and also plain. Any lad who may have insight in plain weaving, and desirous to learn the other branches, will meet with encouragement upon generous terms. Apply to the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county.*

ROBERT M'CARTNEY.

October 2, 1795.

N. B. The subscriber will give encouragement to a single man to attend his Farm, on the shares in the spring.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from trusting or dealing with *Henry Clymer*, my indented servant, unless authorised by my order. JOHN ARTHUR.

Pittsburgh, November 9, 1795.

I REQUEST that those indebted to me for the postage of newspapers, for last year that they will immediately pay the same to William Nailor, Esq.

Nov. 7, 1795. DAVID JACOBS.

John Tatter[illegible]

HAVE *just received and [illegible] large and general assortment* of CHANDIZE, *which they [illegible] derate terms by wholesale and [illegible] have also a large quantity of CA[illegible] which they will sell by the ton or [illegible]*

All persons indebted to the [illegible] PATTERSON & Co. *are requested [illegible] settle their respective accounts [illegible] January next, as no longer time [illegible]*

Pittsburgh, November 13, 1[illegible]

Fifty Dollars R[illegible]

RANAWAY from the subscriber Madison county, Kentucky, [illegible] was a year, by the names of HARRY. Lewis is about 21 [illegible] of a yellow complexion, about [illegible] ches high, he has a large scar on his right finger occasioned by a [illegible] on his thigh occasioned by a [illegible] is 19 years of age, about 5 feet [illegible] rather blacker than Lewis. [illegible] ward will be given for apprehending [illegible] curing said fellows so that the [illegible] get them again, or if delivered to [illegible] ber Twenty Five Dollars for each [illegible] sonable charges.

WILLIAM ROB[illegible]

Madison county, Kentucky, October 10, 1795.

THOMAS RYE[illegible]

No. 177, Market-Street, Phil[illegible]

BEGS *leave by this mode to inform [illegible] chants and Traders of the [illegible] counties of Pennsylvania, and adjac[illegible] Virginia, that he has good reason to [illegible] England, in all the present month of [illegible] assortment of HARDWARE, CUTL[illegible] SADLERY, equal to any ever im[illegible] Philadelphia, and which he intends to [illegible] ry moderate terms.*

He has just received in the Dry Good [illegible]

1200 pieces of printed calicoes and [illegible]
150 pieces of assorted cloth
150 pieces of assorted coatings and [illegible]
100 pair of rose blankets
60 pieces striped nankeens, and
6 boxes of white Dutch linen.

ALSO,

70 boxes assorted tin
4 cases of shot guns, rifles, and [illegible]
250 mill saws
150 cross cut ditto.

August 1, 1795.

On the OHIO.

Forty miles below Pittsburgh,

THE *subscriber has for sale, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Flour, Whiskey, &c. at reduced prices. Corn at 2s 6d per bushel, Clover [illegible] 3s 6d, Oats at 2s 3d, and Bran at 7d. [illegible] at 5s. per hundred pounds.*

Those emigrating down the river may depend on being supplied with the necessary [illegible] calling at his Ware-House on the Bank.

JOHN BEATY.

George Town, 12th May, 1795.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *or stolen from the pasture of John M'Kee, at M'Kee's town, on Tuesday night the 29th of September, a light bay HORSE, with a black mane and tail, 15 hand high, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up said Horse, and secures the Thief so that he be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the Horse only.*

ANDREW CALDWELL.

October 7, 1795.

N. B. If the Horse is found in my pasture from M'Kee's town, Mr. John Redick of Washington will receive him.

NOTICE

IS *hereby given, that agreeable to an attachment issued against the goods, chattels, and other effects the property of a certain John Wright, late of Versailles township, in the county of Allegheny, a distribution of the money seized in the hands of the sheriff of the said county, will be made to the creditors of the said Wright, at the subscriber's Office in Pittsburgh, in said county, on the eighth day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon—when all persons having demands against the said John, are hereby required to attend on the said day, time and place, with their bonds, notes, accounts, &c. otherwise they will be excluded.*

Nov. 10, 1795. JOHN WILKINS.

THE *partnership of* CRAIG & MITCHELL, *Hatters, being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said concern are hereby desired to pay off their respective accounts before the first day of January next to Adam Craig, who carries on the Hatting business in all its various branches, in Market street, next door to the sign of Gen. Wayne.*

They flatter themselves no further notice will be expected. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.

MARY M'CORMICK,

MILLINER.

ACQUAINTS *the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that she has removed from Carlisle and has commenced business at the house of Mr. Adam Ford, where she makes Bonnets, Caps, Caleshes, Shades, and all kinds of head dresses in the neatest and most fashionable manner.*

Pittsburgh, October 28, 1795.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street; where Subscriptions at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully receive[illegible]